

REMARKS

Claims 1-13 are in the application.

Claims 9 and 10 have been allowed but are objected to as being dependent on a rejected base claim. It is however submitted that claim 9 was, in fact amended to such independent form in the prior amendment submission and claim 10 is dependent thereon. The objection is moot and should accordingly be withdrawn.

The Examiner rejected claims 1,4, 5-8, 11 and 12 under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by newly cited reference, Horowitz. Claims 2, 3 and 13 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Horowitz in view of Loewe et al.

In response thereto it is initially noted that the Horowitz reference is directed to an emulation of a religious based lighting of a menorah on the Jewish holiday of Chanukah which is normally done with actual candle flames. The emulation is with electronic bulbs in place of the flames. However, in both instances the lighting is manually effected in accordance with religious requirements, with candles by actual flame lighting and with bulbs by use of a wand activation. In contrast, the present invention relates to a display menorah such as in a commemorative business setting without the manual lighting

requirements. Thus, in accordance with the present invention, the claimed method of lighting is automatic without manual intervention, i.e., on the 25th day of the Jewish month of Kislev, the first light of the menorah automatically is lit by the timer (a clock calendar timer akin to an alarm clock) in conjunction with pre-assigned sequence circuitry means. On the second night two lights are lit, etc. Similarly with Christmas lights, on December 25th the appropriate lights are lit, again without manual intervention. The presently claimed timers with claimed requisite timer function are different from the timers 130 (which emulates flicker by effecting a dimming) and timing circuit 37 which controls the sequence of individual LED lighting. The Horowitz menorah is incapable of the presently claimed:

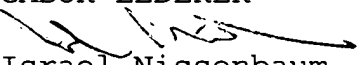
"being adapted to remember and effect the lighting of individually visible lights, as desired, in a proper form, number and sequence, in a display of individual lights suitable at said specified times for a holiday, event or occasion for which a sequential timed light display is desired."

In addition, Horowitz would not be modified by one skilled in the art either alone or in combination with Lowe et al. to provide the present claims since this would obviate Horowitz's invention of manual lighting with a magnetic wand. The Examiner is accordingly requested to review and

withdraw the rejection of the claims based on the cited Horowitz reference.

In view of the above amendments and discussion it is submitted that all the claims are allowable over the cited prior art and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
GABOR LEDERER

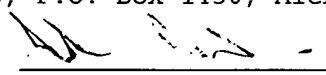
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Date

10/9/2003


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